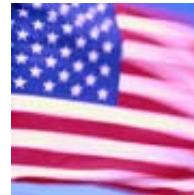


# Resource Catalogue

APP Rennes Public Affairs



This catalog presents the resources such as paper shows and videos available at the American Presence Post in Rennes.

Paper shows are colorful, often dramatic, always eye-catching displays typically comprising 15 to 20 panels of images – usually photographs but sometimes illustrations – along with text panels elaborating on the show's theme. Each panel of a paper show is poster sized – roughly 31 by 20 inches. Paper shows are in French.

Videos are produced and acquired television programs. They are in English (unless mentioned otherwise) with no subtitles and in PAL format.

Poster shows and videos are the ***property of the American Presence Post in Rennes***. They are ***loaned free of charge*** to institutions for public display ***providing no admission is charged*** for viewing. ***Shipping cost will be charged to the institution.***

To borrow a paper show or a video from the American Presence Post, please fill out the application form available on the APP Rennes website and return it by fax (02.99.35.00.92) or email (usarennes@state.gov). One application per title requested. For further information, please call us at 02.23.44.09.60.

## US HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

**FRAMEWORK FOR DEMOCRACY (video)**

26 parts - 30 minutes each, produced 2002

This new series demystifies the vagaries of a democratic government in the 21st century. Created for a university audience, it probes the concepts basic to an introductory course in American government. It is linked with Harvard University historian Tom Patterson's textbook, "We the People," published by McGraw-Hill. Concepts are illustrated with case studies and interviews with leading scholars and politically engaged citizens, respected politicians and policymakers such as David Gergen, Mike McCurry, and Mickey Edwards among others. Featured topics include: American political culture and ideology; development of our constitutional democracy; the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government; granting civil liberties and civil rights; the electoral process and voter participation; interest groups; public opinion and the media in politics; and the creation of economic, social and foreign policy.

**1. American Heritage** - American politics today cannot be understood apart from the nation's heritage. This episode examines the key principles that have shaped American politics since the country's earliest years.

**2. The American Experiment** - This narrative story of the settlement and early days of the colonies culminates in the fight for independence and the evolution of a constitutional framework of government for the new United States.

**3. The Living Constitution** - The Constitution in contemporary terms reveals a short document—7,000 words long. Only

## Themes and Catalogue Titles

## Page Number

U.S. History and Government

Framework for Democracy (Video)	3
4th of July: an American Celebration (paper show)	7
John F. Kennedy: Years of Lightning, Day of Drums (Video)	7
Wright Brothers' Flying Machine {Video}	7

U.S. Society and Values

America's New Religious Landscape {Video}	8
Exploring Religious America (Video)	8
Harvest of Fear (Video)	9
Islam In America (Video)	9
This Far By Faith (Video)	9

U.S. and Global Economy

Commanding Heights (Video)	11
----------------------------	----

U.S. Art and Culture

American Cinema (Video)	14
Louis Armstrong: King Of Jazz (Paper Show)	16
Singing The World: Contemporary Af- rican-American Writers (Paper Show)	17
I'll Make Me A World {Video}	17
American Passages: A Literary Survey {Video}	19

U.S. Diplomacy and National Security

Headlines Of History: September 11, 2001 (Paper Show)	22
--	----

**11. Campaign Trail** - Today, party organizations are alive and well in America, but they are no longer the driving force in contemporary campaigns. This episode looks at organizing and financing campaigns through the eyes of candidates, strategists, managers and critics.

**12. Pressure Politics** - The degree to which Americans form groups to solve civic problems and lobby for their economic or political interests is unique among the nations of the world. The structure of government, particularly at the local level, invites public participation.

**13. The Fourth Estate** - On a daily basis, more Americans connect to politics through the news media than through the activities of parties or groups. The press brings events and problems into public view, serves as a channel through which political leaders can address the public, and scrutinizes political behavior.

**14. The First Branch** - The founders of the American republic believed that the bulk of power exercised by a national government should be in the hands of the legislature. This episode follows three current and past members of Congress and examines the differences between the ways the Senate and House of Representatives operate.

**15. Government by Committee** - Most of the actual work of legislating is performed by the committees and subcommittees within Congress. This episode explores the various routes bills may take before being enacted into law.

**16. The Glorious Burden** - This episode explores the foundations of the modern presidency, and takes viewers from the campaign for nomination to staffing the executive branch of government.

**17. Leader for a Nation** - Without congressional authorization and funding, most presidential proposals are nothing but ideas, empty of action. Whether a president's initiatives are likely to succeed or fail depends on several factors, including the stage of the president's term, the president's support in Congress, and the level of public support for the president's leadership.

**18. The Federal Workplace** - Modern government would be

thirty-three of the more than 11,000 amendments that have been proposed have been approved by Congress. Twenty-seven have been ratified. Nevertheless, the Constitution is an unfinished work.

**4. A Question of Sovereignty** - One national government; fifty state governments; town, city, and county governments - there are various ways of ordering relations between central governments and local units. Federalism is one of them. Understanding federalism and how it differs from other forms of government is critical to understanding the American political system.

**5. The Most Basic of Rights** - Without government, people live in a state of anarchy. With unbridled government, men and women may live in a state of tyranny. The civil liberties imbedded in the Bill of Rights place specific limitations on governmental power.

**6. Rights of the Accused** - Because the United States has a high violent crime rate, it is not surprising, therefore, that many citizens have strong opinions about the rights of the accused. At the center of this discussion are the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth Amendments of the Constitution- amendments that specifically address the rights of criminal defendants.

**7. The Struggle for Equality** - In this program we examine the rights of minority groups, and their struggle for equal treatment in the United States.

**8. Frames of Reference** - The United States is a country marked by divergent political views. Public opinion plays a powerful role in the politics of this country. In fact, public opinion surveys have become a permanent fixture of the political scene.

**9. Voice of the People** - Americans attach great significance to the right to vote. In addition to voting, citizens participate in the political process through community and campaign activities, and by participating in social movements and protests.

**10. Party Politics** - The patterns of party politics in the United States provide a fascinating platform from which to view American political history. Divergent interests join with others in creating a common political agenda, often under the Republican or Democrat banner.

response to the terrorist attacks, but also examines the defense and "peace keeping" policy of the country in the post-Cold War era.

#### 4th of July: An American Celebration (*paper show*)

10 panels, 1999

This paper show explains the meaning of the Fourth of July and presents a look at how communities across the United States observe Independence Day -- from early morning flag raisings to parades, picnics, and fireworks displays.

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY: YEARS OF LIGHTNING, DAY OF DRUMS (*video*)

85-minutes, produced 1966 by George Stevens Jr., written and directed by Bruce Herschensohn, narrated by Gregory Peck.

In this poetic film, Kennedy is the American hero who had "years of lightning" before his life was ended and remembered in a "day of drums" funeral. The film is structured around the "six faces" of the New Frontier: the Peace Corps, conquest of space, Alliance for Progress, civil rights, freedom, peace. John Kennedy is portrayed as one of the uncommon men in the history of the world who thought not of problems but of "the invisible and silent" solutions. Featured in this film are his speech at the White House to the first Peace Corps volunteers; his journey to Costa Rica, "viva Costa Rica, viva Costa Rica, mucha gracias"; the Freedom Riders mass meeting Aug. 29 in Washington DC; the Alan Shephard award ceremony; the Berlin crisis "if war begins, it begins in Moscow not Berlin"; his speech at the Berlin Wall, "Let them come to Berlin"; and his trip to Ireland. Interspersed between each of these segments are scenes from the 1963 funeral. His life and death symbolized the "invisible and silent" hopes and dreams of the world.

#### WRIGHT BROTHERS FLYING MACHINE (*video*)

60 minutes, produced 2003 by NOVA

One-hundred years ago, on December 17, 1903, a wood and cloth biplane took off from the dunes at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, with Orville Wright at the controls—thereby making

impossible without a bureaucracy. Yet the bureaucracy is also a problem. Today's civil servants, governed by stringent rules and regulations, are encumbered by regulatory impediments that would appall their private sector counterparts.

**19. The Power Imperative** - Although agencies are subject to scrutiny by the president, Congress, and the judiciary, bureaucrats are able to achieve power in their own right. This episode depicts the nature of the federal bureaucracy and the politics that surround it.

**20. The Rule of Nine** - The writers of the Constitution were determined that the judiciary be a separate branch of the federal government but, for practical reasons, did not spell out the full structure of the federal court system.

**21. Legal Precedent** - In recent years the judiciary has become an increasingly powerful policymaking body. The courts have considerable discretion in the way they interpret these laws. This episode probes contemporary questions regarding the federal judiciary, including the debate surrounding originalism, textualism, judicial review, and judicial activism.

**22. Balancing Act** - This episode focuses on the economic role of government: its promotion and regulation of economic interests; its fiscal and monetary policies; the politics of economic decision making; and the management of the public debt.

**23. The Nation's Welfare** - What, exactly, the government's role should be in alleviating poverty, a problem that affects about one in seven Americans, is an intensely debated, partisan issue.

**24. Health of the Nation; Health of the Planet** - This episode looks at various governmental attempts to insure a "healthy" America. Issues discussed range from the work of various research agencies and regulatory units, to specific governmental programs, like Medicare and Medicaid.

**25. Global Politics** - This episode takes a close look at the foreign policy of the United States and shares the first-hand experiences of those who were involved in its formulation.

**26. Preserve, Protect, and Defend** - Since September 11, 2001, the protection and defense of the United States has occupied center stage. This episode not only looks at the nation's

Based on a survey of religious tolerance, beliefs, and practices in the U.S. today, **EXPLORING RELIGIOUS AMERICA** presents data and video stories in four areas: religious diversity, Protestants, Catholics, and spirituality in America. Leading scholars comment on the stories videotaped across the country. Muslims and their neighbors in suburban Atlanta face the challenge of religious tolerance. Segments on mainline Protestants in Virginia, evangelical Protestants in Georgia, and African-American Protestants in Indianapolis reflect the changing influence of Protestant ideas and ideals. Irish-American and Hispanic Catholics in Chicago show the meaning of their faith. Spiritual seekers apart from organized religion, yet within it, illustrate the importance of spiritual experience in America.

### **HARVEST OF FEAR (video)**

120 minutes, produced 2001

This film explores the intensifying debate over genetically modified food crops. Through interviews with scientists, farmers, biotech and food industry representatives, government regulators, and critics of biotechnology. This two-hour report presents both sides of the debate, exploring the risks and benefits, the hopes and fears, of this new technology.

### **ISLAM IN AMERICA (video)**

50 minutes, produced 1997, updated 2000

Reflecting the United States as a global village, this documentary, produced by Monitor TV, looks at five Muslim groups throughout America practicing their faith, showing how their lives and their faith intertwine.

### **THIS FAR BY FAITH (video)**

6-part – one hour each, produced 2003

A series that examines the African American religious

history's first controlled, sustained, and powered flight. For the centennial of this great event, NOVA produced a dramatic investigation of the Wrights' amazing achievement: *Wright Brothers Flying Machine*.

To bring the Wrights' technological genius to life, this program features authentic replicas of their brilliantly conceived craft being used in thrilling test flights. The climax is the construction and maiden flight of a replica Wright 1911 Model B, the pinnacle of the brothers' accomplishments and the world's first practical passenger-carrying flying machine, with all the essential technical features of today's aircraft. The NOVA team's replicas of Wright machines recreate the exact designs and materials used by the brothers—a considerable challenge since the two were notoriously secretive and destroyed most of their plans. In recreating the Wrights' journey of discovery, this program begins where the brothers did: with gliders for testing the efficiency of wing shapes to produce lift, along with a three-axis control system to keep the plane balanced in flight. This program shows that the Wright technology is still an impressive, awe-inspiring sight.

## **US SOCIETY AND VALUES**

### **AMERICA'S NEW RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE (video)**

produced 2002, 60-minutes

This documentary shows America as having the most religious diversity in the world. New immigrants to America from all over the world have brought their religious traditions. We see that there are many ways of understanding what we call God. In this video we visit Buddhists, an African-American Muslim going to Hajj, Hasidic Jews in Crown Heights-Brooklyn, Hindus in northern Virginia, and three religious communities in the most diverse religious city in the world - Los Angeles.

### **EXPLORING RELIGIOUS AMERICA (video)**

produced in 2002, 90-minutes

## US AND GLOBAL ECONOMY

### COMMANDING HEIGHTS *(video)*

6 parts – 60 minutes each, produced 2002

This PBS series tells the inside story of our new world economy. . . the struggle between governments and markets, and the battle over globalization. This series looks at the issues that have defined the wealth and fate of nations and shows how the battle over the world economy will shape our lives in the twenty-first century.

Based on a book by Daniel Yergin, it is an in-depth documentary that tells the inside story of our global economy and what it means for individuals around the world. Filmed over two years on five continents, the series is built around dramatic stories and interviews with world leaders and thinkers from twenty different countries --including former President Bill Clinton, Vice President Dick Cheney, former USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, Mexican President Vicente Fox, Supreme Court Justice Stephen Breyer, Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew, former Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, British Chancellor Gordon Brown, former Speaker Newt Gingrich... and many more.

#### Part One: The Battle of Ideas

"The Battle of Ideas" tells the story of how, for much of the twentieth century, the world moved toward more government control - whether the centrally planned economies of the communist world or the "mixed economies" of Europe and the developing world or the United States' regulated capitalism. Episode One captures that struggle through the lives of two men, whose ideas had much more influence on shaping our world than most people know. One was John Maynard Keynes, the elegant Englishman who advocated government intervention to control the booms and busts of capitalist economies. The other was Frederick von Hayek, the Austrian émigré who argued that government intervention in the economy would erode human freedom and was doomed to failure. Their struggle played itself out through the great drama of depression, another world war, postwar recovery and economic boom, and economic downturn. Keynes' ideas dominated for decades. Hayek labored in the

experience through the last three centuries, exploring the connections between faith and the development of African American cultural values.

1: **There is a River** - explores the evolution of African American religious thought, from the beliefs and rituals Africans brought to America to the influence of Christian teachings imposed on slaves in the new world. It tells the story of Sojourner Truth and Denmark Vesey. Both were born enslaved, both used the Gospels to shape their identities.

2: **God is a Negro** - takes place after Emancipation, as the minister and journalist Henry McNeal Turner uses the black church to engage newly freed blacks in the political realm. His emphasis on a black nationalist philosophy alienated him from the mainstream, but led to a greater role for the black church in African American culture.

3: **Guide My Feet** - traces African Americans as they move from the rural South to the promised land of the industrial North. It is the story of two southern migrants, born a generation apart, both seeking to bring the reality of the streets into the church. In Chicago, Thomas Dorsey, a pianist with blues singer Ma Rainey, invents gospel music.

4: **Freedom Faith** - Faith sustained black families through the oppression of segregation in the 40s and 50s. It provided the courage needed to fight Jim Crow. Rev. Prathia Hall is one of many voices in the film, voices of ordinary people, who risked their lives to challenge America to live up to its promise that all men are created equal.

5: **Inheritors of the Faith** - follows those who seek spiritual fulfillment outside of Christianity. It explores Islam and Yoruba. The film also explores the role of the Nation of Islam, led by Elijah Muhammad.

6: **Rise Up and Call Their Names**. In 1998, 60 people embarked on an Interfaith Pilgrimage of the Middle Passage. The pilgrims took a physical and spiritual voyage, beginning in Massachusetts. They pray for their ancestors and seek to heal the country's wounds of slavery through prayer vigils at historical slave sites. The pilgrims reach Goree Island in Senegal with a stronger sense of self and purpose.



panty hose for its women. But he came with too little too late, and the Soviet Union collapsed.

Russia became an independent country. Now Boris Yeltsin and the "young reformers" would try to put in place a market system in a country already in a state of advanced chaos. They tried "shock therapy," rapid transition to capitalism. But concerted opposition from the communists and their allies stalled reform. The transition from central planning brought instability and upheaval that plunged a large portion of the population into poverty.

The tumult also leads to one of the biggest privatization projects in history. As the commanding heights of the Russian economy pass into private hands, a titanic battle for control over the assets of the former USSR takes place: a battle between members of the former Soviet Nomenklatura - the "Red Directors" - and a new generation of Russian businessmen - the Oligarchs. The young reformers are caught in between. The outcome will determine Russia's future.

#### **Part Five: The Promise and the Peril**

By the early 1990s, most of the world had shifted to market capitalism, setting the stage for the rapid growth of a new global economy. Falling trade barriers and unrestricted capital flows, fueled by technological innovation and a new mobile global workforce, would all combine to transform the world economy. "The Promise and The Peril" examines the global economy in the 1990s, focusing on the story of President Bill Clinton's embrace of free trade - and how Democrats became his opponents and Republicans his allies. It confronts such issues as the impact of free trade on the developing world and on American workers, the sometimes perilous effects of globalized economies, China's emergence as the workshop of the world, and how and why Japan is slipping behind.

#### **Part Six: The New Rules of the Game**

Episode Six tackles the issue of how our interconnected world can suffer from global economic contagion. A crisis in South-east Asia reaches around the world and onto Wall Street, threatening to bring down the American economy in ways that most Americans never knew at the time. World leaders and international institutions confront financial collapse in the developing world and the sometimes-violent debate over globalization. This underlines the need for new rules in the era of globalization, but also makes clear the widely different and bitterly fought views of what those rules ought to be.

Fear and uncertainty created by war and terrorism and an

shadows, mostly ignored - and increasingly forgotten.

#### **Part Two: Thinking the Unthinkable**

Episode Two tells the story of how the world "changed its mind," focusing on the United States, Britain, and the developing world. Keynes passed from the scene not long after his last triumph - the creation of the postwar economic system. But his impact remained profound, as rising standards of living around the world brought prosperity and what became known as the "thirty glorious years." Hayek sunk into obscurity. Then the "thirty glorious years" collapsed into the deep recession of the 1970s, the worst since the Great Depression. The Keynesian system no longer seemed to be working. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Ronald Reagan embraced Hayek and his philosophy and redirected the course away from reliance on government to a focus on the power of market forces. But would this new consensus survive corporate scandals, a stock market bust, recession - and a new war?

#### **Part Three: The Agony of Reform**

In the twentieth century, most of the world's nations sought to create prosperity through government control of their economies - from the totalitarian central planning of the communist world to democratic nations that tried to develop their economies by nationalizing industries and protecting them from foreign competition. Yet in the 1980s those policies began to fail dramatically. "The Agony of Reform" tells the story of how these systems stopped working and how new leaders turned towards competition and markets, with much social turmoil - and varying degrees of success. The most dramatic change of all came on the edge of the Soviet Empire, in Poland, where a shipyard electrician named Lech Walesa took on the entrenched power of the Soviet state and - with much courage, plus some crucial advice over lunch from Margaret Thatcher - brought down communism in Poland. What began in the shipyards of Poland would eventually topple the entire Soviet system.

#### **Part Four: From Marx to Markets**

The Soviet Union itself seemed impregnable, a military superpower on the march in the late 1970s and early 1980s. But a British double agent, Oleg Gordievsky escaped across the Finnish border - the KGB hot on his tail - with an extraordinary message to the West - the Soviet economy was failing from within. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power, wondering why a nation that could put a satellite in orbit could not provide

scholars, and studio publicists view the stars from many angles: as marketing tools, cultural icons, and products of the industry. Joan Crawford headlines as a case study of the cultural phenomenon of stardom.

**4. The Western** - The Western is an American myth that has been translated by other cultures and reinterpreted time and again, but never dies. With clips and critical commentary on westerns from John Ford's Stagecoach through the work of Arthur Penn, Sam Peckinpah, and Clint Eastwood, this program traces the aesthetic evolution of the genre, as well as its sociological importance.

**5. Romantic Comedy** - Breezy and silly to witty and intelligent, romantic comedies have been with us since the 1930s. But the surface humor has often just barely masked issues of gender and sexuality. This program looks back on screwball comedies including *It Happened One Night* and *His Girl Friday*. Directors James Brooks and Nora Ephron present interpretations of the genre that reveal the underlying social and psychological messages.

**6. The Combat Film** - Beginning with World War II combat films produced under directives from the federal government, this program examines the role of the combat film in filling a social and political need. Critics and directors describe the evolution of these films, the rise of the Vietnam film, and the influence of the newsreel documentaries and TV news on the genre.

**7. Film Noir** - These cynical and pessimistic films from the 1930s and '40s touched a nerve in Americans. Historians link the genre's overriding paranoia to Cold War-related angst over the nuclear threat and the Hollywood blacklist. In addition, a cinematographer demonstrates the creation of noir lighting, which gave films their peculiar look and emphasized the themes of corruption and urban decay.

**8. Film in the Television Age** - Television first arrived in American homes just as the Hollywood studio system was collapsing. As the new medium took hold, so did a new era of motion picture entertainment. Top directors, actors, and film scholars trace the influence of each medium on the other - from the live and fresh dramas of the Golden Age of Television, and the growth of Hollywood spectacles, to the megalithic entertainment industry of today.

economic slump have undermined confidence in globalization. This program cuts through the rhetoric to portray what globalization really is and what it could mean for us in the twenty-first century.

## US ART AND CULTURE

### AMERICAN CINEMA (video)

10 one-hour and 3 half-hour programs, produced 1995

Produced in 1995 for the Annenberg CPB Collection by the New York Center for Visual History in association with KCET/Los Angeles and the BBC, this is an instructional video series on U.S. film history for college and high school classrooms and adult learners. Using clips from more than 300 of the greatest movies ever made, this series explores film history and American culture through the eyes of over 150 Hollywood insiders, including Clint Eastwood, Steven Spielberg, and Michael Eisner. In-depth treatments present film as a powerful economic force, potent twentieth-century art form, and viable career option.

**1. The Hollywood Style** - In the classical Hollywood film, the story is primary. Filmmakers rely on style - structure, narrative, and visual elements - to effectively tell their story. Martin Scorsese and Sydney Pollack are among the premier directors who discuss how the classical Hollywood style, evolving and yet enduring over time, informs their work.

**2. The Studio System** - This program surveys Hollywood's industrial past during the era of contract players and directors, studio police forces, and colorful movie moguls. It also looks at the filmmaking environment of today with studio heads Michael Eisner, Howard Koch, and others. Paramount Pictures, one of the oldest and most successful of the Hollywood studios, serves as a case study.

**3. The Star** - Greta Garbo, Cary Grant, Dustin Hoffman — these, among many others, are names synonymous with Hollywood. Early on, Hollywood saw that recognizable talent could minimize the financial risks of film production. Critics, film



## SINGING THE WORLD: CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN-AMERICAN WRITERS (*paper show*)

1995, 34 Panels

Introduced by a brief history of black American literature, this paper show features 14 of the United States' most renowned authors. They are: Gwendolyn Brooks, James Alan McPherson, Terry McMillan, Ntozake Shange, Charles Johnson, Houston A. Baker, Jr., Samuel R. Delany, Gloria Naylor, John Edgar Wide-man, Jamaica Kincaid, Dori Sanders, Rita Dove, Walter Mosley, and Maya Angelou. A brief biography, photographs, and an excerpt from each writer's work are included.

## I'LL MAKE ME A WORLD (*video*)

6 part series, 1 hour each, premiered 1999

This series, produced in association with Thirteen/WNET, celebrates the extraordinary achievements of 20<sup>th</sup>-century African-American writers, dancers, painters, actors, filmmakers, musicians, and other artists who changed forever who we are as a nation and a culture. Six primetime hours engage viewers in compelling stories of struggle and creativity, featuring the sounds of jazz, blues, soul, and rap that the entire world identifies as America's music; poetry and fiction that challenge our ideas of race and our ideals of democracy; images that capture our conflicts and our commonalities; and dance, theatre, and films that have thrilled and inspired a century of audiences. Illuminating this rich legend are some of America's most prominent artists, including Quincy Jones, Wynton Marsalis, Maxine Hong Kingston, Spike Lee, Chuck D, Uta Hagen, Bill T. Jones, Jacob Lawrence, Faith Ringgold, Ben Vereen, and Alice Walker.

**1. Lift Every Voice** The series' opening hour looks at the trials and triumphs of the first generation of African-American artists born to freedom. Bert Williams and George Walker forge careers as vaudeville stars. Performing within a racist minstrel tradition, they nonetheless make a living as black artists, infusing minstrelsy with genuine elements of black culture. In New Orleans, talented musicians create the innovative and exuberant sounds of ragtime and jazz, music that comes to be

**9. The Film School Generation** - Maverick filmmakers of the 1960s and '70s, including Brian DePalma, Martin Scorsese, and Steven Spielberg, capitalized on new technology and borrowed from classical Hollywood and French New Wave as they reinvented the American film. The financial and cultural forces that contributed to their success and commercial clout are explored.

**10. The Edge of Hollywood** - While many of the old rules are still in force, independent filmmakers today often add their dissenting voices to the forum. This program looks at some alternative visions from new talents including Spike Lee, Joel and Ethan Coen, Jim Jarmusch, and Quentin Tarantino. With limited budgets, they are challenging the stylistic status quo of the Hollywood film.

**11. Film Language** - "Film Language" illustrates basic terms such as tracking shots and zooms and provides a primer on editing technique.

**12. Writing and Thinking About Film** - "Writing and Thinking About Film" provides a formal and cultural analysis of a classical film sequence. It serves as a critical how-to guide for those new to film critique.

**13. Classical Hollywood Today** - "Classical Hollywood Today" offers interviews with contemporary directors, European filmmakers, scholars, and critics, as well as studio-era veterans who probe Hollywood's influence on both American and world culture.

## LOUIS ARMSTRONG: KING OF JAZZ (*paper show*)

2002, 40 panels

This paper show celebrates the life and times of the world's most famous jazz musician, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, a revolutionary entertainer and musical genius who was loved the world over as "America's Goodwill Ambassador." The photos captured on 40 colorful panels showcase Armstrong's upbringing in traditional New Orleans Dixieland jazz and blues music, his early years of performing in the United States, his talent as a star in more than 50 movies, and his countless and remarkable musical contributions to the world of jazz.

**5. Not a Rhyme Time** Hour five brings cultural revolution as black artists challenge mainstream aesthetics, identity and power, and ultimately defy the very notions of a mainstream. Transformed by the Black Arts Movement, poet Gwendolyn Brooks begins to write about black pride and self-determination. The era of black pride deeply affects Romare Bearden, Faith Ringgold, Benny Andrews and other African-American visual artists, who challenge mainstream institutions' representation of black art and offer an alternative vision. Alice Walker writes about a black woman's quest for independence in *The Color Purple* and wins both the Pulitzer Prize and the outrage of some African Americans who condemn her book for criticizing black men rather than a racist white society.

**6. The Freedom You Will Make** In the series' final hour, we see the contemporary cultural landscape transformed by the power of African-American film, dance, and the current rap-music and spoken-word scene. In reaction to the narrow depiction of African-Americans in "blaxploitation" films, black independent films begin to offer a counterpoint. Spike Lee makes *She's Gotta Have It*, which redefines black cinema, and ignites a new wave of independent films by and about African Americans. Following the death of his partner Arnie Zane, dancer/choreographer Bill T. Jones stages *The Last Supper at Uncle Tom's Cabin*, his first work overtly exploring the black experience in America. Visual artist Kara Walker and poet Saul Williams represent a younger generation who dare to challenge convention.

### AMERICAN PASSAGES: A LITERARY SURVEY (video)

Produced 2003 by Oregon Public Broadcasting, 16 half-hour programs

This video series looks at American literature, connecting major writers to those less often taught. It takes an expanded view of American literary movements, bringing in a diversity of voices and tracing the continuity among them. The programs explore works of fiction, prose and poetry within their historical, social, and cultural contexts. The videos are coordinated with the Norton Anthology of American Literature, and are used in the United States as the basis of a one or two-semester university level course on American literature.

identified as quintessentially American. And a powerful new medium—film—allows Oscar Micheaux to make motion pictures that present the complexities of African-American life at a time when many white filmmakers were promoting dangerous racial stereotypes.

**2. Without Fear of Shame** Hour two focuses on the years of the Harlem Renaissance. Female blues singers bring their southern sounds north and a flourishing African-American arts scene in New York City creates widespread interest in black culture. When community leaders like W.E.B. Du Bois see the possibility of employing arts in the struggle for racial justice, conflicts emerge over just what that art should express. Some African Americans argue that art must present blacks in the best possible light. Young writers like Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston want their work to reflect the real-life experiences, complexities, and culture of black communities. Many white patrons, on the other hand, wrongly see African-American art as simply an expression of exotic primitivism.

**3. Bright Like A Sun** Hour three carries us through the Great Depression and a second World War that challenge African-American artists to revise, adapt, and expand visions and dreams. Legendary singer and stage and screen performer, Paul Robeson, commits to using his art and status to fight for social justice. Augusta Savage, an internationally acclaimed sculptor, turns to building community institutions where the talent of young black artists, such as Jacob Lawrence, is nurtured. Dizzy Gillespie, Charlie Parker, and other young musicians create Bebop—a controversial and innovative style of music that transforms jazz from popular entertainment into a recognized art.

**4. The Dream Keepers** As hour four opens, racial barriers are steadily being broken and a stunning series of African-American "firsts" in all fields mark the nation at mid-century. Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*—overwhelmingly popular with black and white audiences—is the first play written by and African-American woman to be produced on Broadway. Some fields, however, remain closed to African-Americans, as we see in the lives of aspiring ballerinas Delores Browne and Raven Wilkinson. An artist who epitomizes the era, James Baldwin, chooses exile in Paris as he struggles to launch his literary career; however, events in the States compel Baldwin's return as he lends his words and voice to the Civil Rights movement.

**7. Slavery and Freedom** How has slavery shaped the American literary imagination and American identity? This program turns to the classic slave narratives of Harriet Jacobs and Frederick Douglass and the fiction of Harriet Beecher Stowe. What rhetorical strategies do their works use to construct an authentic and authoritative America self?

**8. Regional Realism** Set in the antebellum American South, but written after Emancipation, Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* remains a classic of American literature. This program compares Twain's depiction of Southern vernacular culture to that of Charles Chestnutt and Kate Chopin, and in doing so, introduces the hallmarks of American Realism.

**9. Social Realism** This program presents the authors of the American Gilded Age, such as Edith Wharton, and juxtaposes them with social realists like Anzia Yezierska. These writers expose the double world that made up turn-of-the-century New York: that of the elite and that of the poorest of the poor. Which of these realities is the more truly American?

**10. Rhythms in Poetry** Amidst the chaos following World War I, Ezra Pound urged poets to "Make it new!" This call was heeded by a large range of poets, ranging from T.S. Elliot to Jean Toomer. This program explores the modernist lyrics of two of these poets: William Carlos Williams and Langston Hughes. What is modernism? How did these poets start a revolution that continues until this day?

**11. Modernist Portraits** Jazz filled the air and wailed against the night. Caught in the sway, American prose writers sought out the forbidden—the slang, the dialects, and the rhythms of the folk and of everyday life. Writers such as Hemingway, Stein, and Fitzgerald forged a new style: one which silhouetted the geometry of language, crisp in its own cleanness.

**12. Migrant Struggle** Americans have often defined themselves through their relationship to the land. This program traces the social fiction of three key American voices: John Steinbeck, Carlos Bulosan, and Helena Marma Viramontes.

**13. Southern Renaissance** "My subject in fiction," Flannery O'Connor tells us, "is the action of grace in the territory held largely by the devil." One might do well to ask what, if not the devil, haunts the

**1. Native Voices** Native Americans had established a rich and highly developed tradition of oral literature long before the writings of the European colonists. This program explores that richness by introducing Native American oral traditions through the work of three contemporary authors: Leslie Marmon Silko (Laguna Pueblo), Simon Ortiz (Acoma Pueblo), and Luci Tapahonso (Navajo).

**2. Exploring Borderlands** Chicana writer Gloria Anzaldua tells us that the border is "an open wound" where the lifeblood of two worlds is merging to form a third country—a border culture. This program explores the literature of the Chicano borderlands and its beginnings in the literature of Spanish colonization.

**3. Utopian Promise** When British colonists landed in the Americas, they created communities that they hoped would serve as a "light onto the nations." But what role would the native inhabitants play in this new model community? This program compares the answers of two important groups, the Puritans and Quakers, and exposes the lasting influence they had upon American identity.

**4. Spirit of Nationalism** The Enlightenment brought new ideals and a new notion of selfhood to the American colonies. This program begins with an examination of the importance of the self-made man in Benjamin Franklin's autobiography, and then turns to the development of this concept in the writings of Romanticist Ralph Waldo Emerson.

**5. Masculine Heroes** In 1898, Frederick Jackson Turner declared the frontier as the defining feature of American culture, but American authors had uncovered its significance much earlier. This program turns to three key writers of the early national period—James Fennimore Cooper, John Rollin Ridge, and Walt Whitman—and examines the influential visions of American manhood offered by each author.

**6. Gothic Undercurrents** What was haunting the American nation in the 1850s? The three writers treated in this program—Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, and Emily Dickinson—use poetry and prose to explore the dark side of nineteenth-century America.

American South in this era between the wars. This program uncovers the revisioning of Southern myths during the modernist era by writers William Faulkner and Zora Neale Hurston.

**14. Becoming Visible** This program guides the viewer through the works and contexts of ethnic writers from 1945-1965. Starting with the works of Ralph Waldo Ellison, Philip Roth, and N. Scott Momaday, we explore the way writers from the margins took over the center of American culture.

**15. Poetry of Liberation** For many, the 1960s mark the true end of modern America. Whereas the modernists remained serious about the transcendent nature of art, the artists of the 1960s wanted an art that was relevant. They wanted an art that not only spoke about justice, but also helped create it. This program explores the innovations made in American poetry in the 1960s by Allen Ginsberg, Amiri Baraka, and Adrienne Rich.

**16. Search for Identity** Even as the poets were fostering a rebellion, contemporary prose writers began creating a new American Tradition comprised of many strands, many voices, and many myths about the past. This program explores the search for identity by three American writers: Maxine Hong Kingston, Sandra Cisneros, and Leslie Feinberg.

## DIPLOMACY AND NATIONAL SECURITY

### HEADLINES OF HISTORY: SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 (*paper show*)

2002, 52 Panels - [in English](#)

In remembrance of the terrorist attacks on the United States, this show reproduces the front pages of 31 U.S. and 19 overseas newspapers reporting on the events of September 11, 2001. Each page features bold headlines, dramatic color photographs, and readable text. The show also has a title panel and a brief introduction.